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The Journal
Of Phi Rho Sigma

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PROFESSIONAL GREEKS HOLD OWN DURING '34

The progress made by professional fraternities during 1934 is explained by *The Deltasig* of Delta Sigma Pi, national business fraternity, in its issue of March, 1935, as follows:

"The expansion of professional fraternities during 1934 just held its own, so to speak. The 27 leading professional fraternities belonging to the Professional Interfraternity Conference reported the installation of a total of 16 new chapters, and the revival of one chapter, formerly inactive, for a total of 17, which also happened to be the exact number of chapters becoming inactive during 1934 for various reasons. New chapters were installed by Phi Epsilon Kappa (education) at Indiana, Penn State, Washington State, and Kent State; by Phi Sigma Pi (education) at Wilson Teachers College, and State Teachers College (Millersburg, Pa.); by Kappa Phi Kappa (education at Rutgers and Louisiana State; by Gamma Eta Gamma (law) at De Paul; by Sigma Delta Kappa (law) at Woodrow Wilson College of Law, Atlanta, Ga.; by Theta Kappa Psi (medicine) at Southern California; by Nu Sigma Nu (medicine) at Queens; by Phi Chi (medicine) at Washington of St. Louis (revival), West Virginia and Buffalo; by Kappa Psi (pharmaceutical) at Texas, and Delta Sigma Pi (commerce) at Rider.

"Chapters becoming inactive during 1934, regardless of the reason, were the chapters of Alpha Chi Sigma (chemistry) at Allegheny, Nebraska, and Pittsburgh; Alpha Kappa Psi (commerce) at Iowa and North Carolina; Delta Sigma Pi (commerce) at Oklahoma; Xi Psi Phi (dental) at Tennessee; Phi Epsilon Kappa (education) at State Normal School, La Crosse, Wis.; Sigma Delta Kappa (law) at Northwestern; Theta Kappa Psi (medicine) at Columbia, Harvard, and Bellevue; Nu Sigma Nu (medicine) at Queens; Alpha Kappa Kappa (medicine) at Georgetown; Phi Rho Sigma (medicine) at Arkansas; and Delta Theta Phi (law)."

O. S. U. PHI RHOS RANK FOURTH

The Ohio State University *Monthly* for November, 1934, reports that scholastic records for the 1933-1934 school year show the following point scores (as out of a possible four points) for the leading professional groups: Alpha Psi, 3.96; Kappa Phi Kappa, 2.896; Alpha Zeta, 2.859; Phi Rho Sigma, 2.785; Delta Theta Sigma, 2.701; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 2.689; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 2.663; Phi Chi, 2.611; Theta Tau, 2.584; and Alpha Gamma Sigma, 2.574. Five-year averages, from 1929 to 1934, show the social fraternities scoring 2.34; professional fraternities, 2.60; all fraternities, 2.41; and all men, 2.368.

A.M.A. Luncheon Notice

Dr. Norman M. Macneill, P, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Phi Rho Sigma luncheon to be held at the A.M.A. meeting in June, has informed the JOURNAL that the luncheon has been set for Wednesday, June 12, at the Ambassador Hotel. Dr. Macneill also expressed the wish that those members planning to attend will notify him of their intention. Tickets for the luncheon may be procured at the time of registration.

CLUB OPENS NEW CAMPAIGN

The Interfraternity Club of Chicago has opened a development campaign with a three-fold objective: To acquaint the 25,000 college fraternity alumni living in the Chicago area with the objectives and purposes of the Club, as a step toward strengthening the ties of college fraternity spirit; to make the Club a clearing house for fraternity alumni information; and to draw up a practical, working plan of obtaining employment for college fraternity men who have difficulty in making the contacts necessary in finding the jobs to which they are best suited.

Of the second objective, the Club *News Service* says, "The responsibilities of keeping up-to-date information on fraternity men and their correct addresses has been shouldered by the Interfraternity Club, in a frank bid for cooperation addressed to the national officers of Greek Letter fraternities." When the information service is completed, the *News Service* reports, there "will be an energetic request to have all fraternity interests use this valuable facility of The Interfraternity Club."

The employment project is strengthened by the experience Louis E. Leverone, president of the Club, gained in providing an employment clearing house for the alumni of Phi Gamma Delta and for Dartmouth men in Chicago, and in establishing sources of employment help for his fraternity brothers in 112 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada, the *News Service* states.

FEW POLICY SURVEYS REMAIN

A circular letter received from the secretary-treasurer of the Professional Interfraternity Conference advises that any member fraternity desiring additional copies of the "Survey of the National Policies of Professional Fraternities" order them at once, as fewer than 50 copies are left. "Originally published and distributed in April, 1934, this 79 page publication was exceptionally received throughout professional fraternity circles," the letter states, "and practically every professional fraternity distributed copies to its national officers." The price is 50 cents per copy.

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY CLAIMS 60 MEMBERS

[Editor's Note: The material relating to Clinical Pathology which is contained in this issue has been assembled with much care and labor by Dr. Walter M. Simpson, Z, Associate Editor. The Editor wishes to take this opportunity to extend to Dr. Simpson sincere thanks.]

During the past two decades the specialty of Clinical Pathology has occupied an increasingly important position in modern medical practice. In a recent editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association this tribute was paid to the clinical pathologists of the United States and Canada:

"The practice of clinical pathology offers to the physician an unusual opportunity. It keeps him in intimate touch with disease in all its phases. It is a stimulus to medical research. It is scientific and accurate beyond the science of history taking or physical diagnosis. It is one of the most valuable aids to modern medical practice. American physicians are fortunate to have the assurance that the practice of clinical pathology is being maintained on a high plane."

In a presidential address before the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Dr. Walter M. Simpson made the following statement:

"There may be a few persons who still think of the clinical pathologist as a glorified, overpaid technician. If there remains a clinical pathologist who still feels that he possesses such a status, he has only himself to blame. The day has long since passed, if in fact it ever existed, for the clinical pathologist to find it necessary to endear himself to one or two surgeons in order to hold his job. The growth of clinical pathology is in some respects not unlike that of surgery. Not so many decades ago the surgeon enjoyed the social status of a barber. Thanks to a dentist and a chemist, an opportunity was provided for a dominating intellectual group to bring the technic of surgery to its present perfection. It must be apparent to all that the heyday of surgery as the dominant field of medical practice has passed and that internal medicine and diagnosis are again destined to occupy the leading rôle. The recent strides in surgery have been largely due to the recognition by the surgeon that he can no longer travel alone, but that he must seek the collaboration of the physiologist, the pathologist, the bacteriologist, the biochemist, and the physicist."

The files of the Central Office of Phi Rho Sigma show that there are at least 60 alumni who devote all or part of their time to the practice of pathology or clinical pathology. A perusal of the list is sufficient to indicate the important place

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS

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which these physicians occupy in modern medical practice, particularly in the fields of teaching and research.

Space limitations prevent the presentation of biographic sketches of all of these physicians, but the editors cannot resist the temptation to tell you of the activities of a few of these men.

The great honor which came to Dr. George H. Whipple, Dean and Professor of Pathology of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize last October, was recorded in the January issue of our Journal.

Joseph McFarland, M.D.

Phi Rho Sigma has no greater friend than Dr. Joseph McFarland, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. McFarland was born in Philadelphia, on February 9, 1868. After receiving his Doctorate in Medicine in 1889, at the University of Pennsylvania, he became Resident Physician at "Old Blockley" at Philadelphia General Hospital. He then went to the University of Heidelberg and to the University of Vienna. Upon his return he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Pathology in the University of Pennsylvania and was also made an Assistant Demonstrator of Pathological Histology. In 1902 he was made Demonstrator of Pathological Histology and Lecturer on Bacteriology. In 1896 he was elected Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, which position he held for twenty years. In 1910 he was given the additional appointment as Professor of Pathology in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

In the early years of the twentieth century medical education began to make astonishing advances and students were required to pursue courses in physical and biological sciences before entering medical schools. This resulted in several years of chaos for many who had had no opportunities to take such courses in preparatory institutions. It became necessary for the medical colleges to provide such facilities and it fell to Dr. McFarland's lot to organize a course in biology at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. This he did in 1908, writing the text for the course, "Biology: General and Medical." The book had an immediate appeal and went through five editions. This fundamental contribution to modern medical teaching was recognized by the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. McFarland in 1914 by Ursinus College.

Dr. McFarland was the National President of Phi Rho Sigma from 1904 to 1912. His great contributions to the growth and stability of the Fraternity are well known to all who are familiar with the history of our Fraternity.

During the World War he was commissioned Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in April, 1917, and served as Chief of the Laboratory Services in many Base Hospitals. Unfortunately he acquired pulmonary tuberculosis near the end of the War and he remained as a patient in the hospital at Oteen, North Carolina until February, 1920, when he was discharged as cured.

He is the author of several important medical books. His textbook upon the "Pathogenic Bacteria" first published in 1906, has gone through nine editions. His textbook of "Pathology" and his "Surgical Pathology" have become standard works.

Edwin R. LeCount, M.D.

Among world-renowned pathologists the name of Edwin R. LeCount occupies a high place. Dr. LeCount was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on April Fools' Day, 1868. What has happened since that time amply demonstrates that no significance can be attributed to the day on which he chose to be born. After a brilliant career at Rush Medical College (M.D., 1892), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Pasteur Institute in Paris, Berlin, and as Resident Physician at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, he became Professor of Pathology at Rush Medical College, a

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Onie O. Williams, Vet. Admin. Facility, Lake City, Fla.
George H. Whipple, Ξ, Univ. of Rochester, School of Med., Rochester, N.Y.

• CHAPTER NEWS •

MU CHAPTER
University of Iowa

The following men were elected as officers of the Chapter for the forthcoming year: James J. Redmond, president; Charles E. Van Epps, vice-president; Harold V. Norris, secretary; and Harold L. Williams, treasurer.

CHI BETA CHAPTER
Emory University

The annual spring ceremonial was conducted at the chapter house on March 15, five men being initiated: James Allen Green, '37; Thurman Knight Hill, '38; Sterling Hunt Jernigan, '38; Charles Frederick Stone, '37; and William Byrd Wiley, '38. Taking part in the ritual were Brothers Bosworth, as the Challenge; Russell, as the High Priest; Roberts, as Paracelsus; Bob Jones, as Aesculapius; Williams and Sullivan, as Acolytes; and Benson, as Warden and Mephistopheles. Brothers Jones and Benson also presented the tableaux. As property man, Brother Adams did commendable work in his interpretation of the ritual. Dr. Calhoun McDougall, XB, Acting Councilor for Georgia and the Carolinas, was present.

Dr. Daniel C. Elkin, alumnus of the Chapter and Professor of Surgery in the University, was guest speaker at a smoker given at the chapter house on the evening of April 5. He presented to a large group of chapter members and pre-medical students an original biographical treatise on Sir Kenelm Digby, colorful, English philosopher and poet of the 17th century whose principal medical pronouncement was a discourse on "The Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy," delivered at Montpellier in 1656. Dr. Elkin illustrated his paper with a contemporary engraving of Sir Kenelm and passed around several volumes from his collection of rare, old editions, including Sir Kenelm's "Memoirs" and religious discourses.

Internship appointments for the class of '35 are: Charles Clyde Adams, Henry Bagley Benson, and Alexander Brevard Russell, Grady Hospital, Atlanta; Richard Lee Jackson, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D.C.; and Charles Purcell Roberts, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

ALPHA LAMBDA CHAPTER
Temple University

The Chapter was visited on April 17 by Dr. Marshall Stewart, AΛ, Associate Editor of the JOURNAL, who returned with glowing reports of its success. "Alpha Lambda Chapter, the baby chapter of Phi Rho Sigma," he informs the JOURNAL, "should be congratulated on the equipment and management of its new chapter house. This year, it has bought and paid for the entire furnishings and equipment. A very novel plan for medals has been adopted—a caterer-dietician has contracted to furnish all meals, which are brought in from the outside and served in the house."

"Lambda-Phi and Rho Chapters are in splendid shape," says Dr. Stewart. "In fact," he continues, "Phi Rho Sigma is stronger in Philadelphia today than at any time since 1917. It is the only medical fraternity to maintain four chapters in the state of Pennsylvania."

EPSILON CHAPTER
Wayne University

The election of officers was held April 17, with the following men named: Richard Bruehl, president; Charles Pelletier, vice-president; Harold Longyear, treasurer; Merildean Howard, recording secretary; Stephen M. Gillespie, corresponding secretary; and William Joerin, alumni correspondent.

At the initiation held in the chapter rooms at 109 W. Alexandrine Avenue recently, seven men were taken into the chapter: Cecil Akroyd, Harold Ott, Dean Howard, Willard Fischer, Stephen Gillespie, Nicholas McGoughlin, and Arnold Newcomb. The initiation banquet took place at the University Club, with Dr. Gruber acting as toastmaster and Dr. Stapleton presenting the principal address of the evening. Dr. Samuel W. Donaldson, Z, Editor of the JOURNAL and Acting Councilor for the district, was present.

The seniors of the Chapter have received internships as follows: Lawrence Kroha, Providence Hospital; Edward Roth, Ivan La Care, and Thomas Eickhorst, Grace Hospital; and Daniel H. Miller and D. Breneman, Receiving Hospital, all in Detroit.

RHO CHAPTER
Jefferson Medical College

On Saturday, March 30, Rho Chapter held the annual dinner-dance at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia. "Due to the untiring efforts of the chairman, F. A. Hamel, and the committee in charge," writes the Chapter secretary, this affair was the outstanding Rho endeavor of the year." Drs. B. L. Chipley, J. F. McCahey, P, and J. DeCarlo, P, were present. (Dr. Chipley, of Valley View Sanatorium, is the father of Ehrlich L. Chipley, '38). Representatives from Lambda Phi and Alpha Lambda Chapters were also present at the dinner-dance.

During March, the following were guests of the Chapter at dinner: Dr. J. T. Murphy, Dr. J. F. Coppolino, P, and Dr. M. Bolus, P. Dr. Bolus is completing his internship at Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington. Dr. Murphy is now connected with the surgical staff at the Scranton State Hospital.

J. A. Smith, '36, will be Medical Director for the coming summer at the Boy Scout camp in Middlesex County, New Jersey.

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position which he has filled with distinction since 1892. As a stimulating teacher he has moulded the careers of scores of young men who have made important contributions to clinical medicine and medical research. As a researcher the long list of contributions to medical literature will perpetuate his name. Among the most important of these studies are those dealing with the pathology of blastomycosis, the relationship between tumors and chronic inflammation, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, fat embolism, heat stroke, tuberculosis, and cancer.

Nathan Chandler Foot, M.D.

Dr. Foot's career began in New York City, where he was born on July 27, 1881. He received an A.B. from Harvard in 1903. Columbia University awarded him his M.D. in 1907. After an Internship in the Surgical Division at New York Hospital he did post-graduate work with Rossle and Borst in Munich and with Ludwig Pick in Berlin. His European studies were largely devoted to pathology, chiefly in the field of tissue culture. Immediately upon his return from Europe he received the appointment of Assistant Instructor and later the position of Instructor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School (1912-1919). During the following three years he was Instructor in Comparative Pathology. He then received a call from the University of Cincinnati, where he was advanced through the grades of Assistant Professor and Associate Professor to the Professorship of Pathology during the next decade. In 1932 he returned to New York City to accept the appointments of Professor of Surgical Pathology at Cornell University Medical College and Surgical Pathologist to the New York Hospital.

Dr. Foot was one of the leaders in the successful launching of Alpha Theta Chapter at the University of Cincinnati. He has made notable contributions to medical literature, chiefly in the fields of endothelial reactions, reticulum, silver impregnation, and microscopic tissue technique. The Foot methods of silver staining are now well known and widely employed.

Like most other outstanding individuals, Dr. Foot has many avocations. He is a musician, he sketches in oils, he does skillful carpentry, and he is considerable of an ornithologist. He skates, skis, and plays tennis. In spare moments he improves his abilities as a linguist. His daughter, Louise Katrina, is a violinist. His other daughter, Ellen Bellows, graduated from Smith College in 1934 and is now a medical student at Cornell.

Clarence I. Owen, M.D.

Clarence Owen got his start in New England, in Chester, New Hampshire to be exact, on "Guy Fawke's Day" in 1896. He claims half-breed heredity—half English and half German. He pursued his premedical studies at Ferris Institute and at the University of Michigan. He received his M.D. degree from Detroit College of Medicine (now Wayne University College

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THIS journal is published by the Fraternity with the hope that it will be read by every living member and in an attempt to interpret the life of the medical student and the work of the Fraternity to the individual alumnus.

DEAN SALUTES FRATERNITIES

A splendid tribute was paid to fraternities by T. J. Thompson, dean of men at the University of Nebraska, at the National Interfraternity Conference held in New York City in November, 1934. The *Fraternity News Service* report of the Conference carries his statement as follows:

"When some seven years ago I came into the position I now occupy in the University of Nebraska from the professorship in chemistry, I was soundly of the opinion that fraternities were of no avail and were of no account on the Nebraska campus. I persisted in that attitude, accepting them as an evil that was there when I came. But the thought soon occurred to me that maybe there was something here that could be used to the advantage of the University, and I also thought of that old statement that what a man is not up on he is against.

"I concluded more and more as time went on in those seven years that the University of Nebraska, and perhaps a large number of other institutions over this country, were missing an opportunity in leadership and in education.

"I have come to believe that the function of an educational institution is to serve the social, the cultural, and the educational needs of the student.

"I am strong for the fraternities today. Seven years ago I looked upon them with a good deal of trepidation."

BOOK REVIEWS

Radiology for Nurses, by L. R. Sante, M.D., Professor of Radiology, St. Louis University School of Medicine; Illustrated; Edwards Brothers Inc., January, 1934.

While it is possible to regard Professor Sante's publication of a year ago as a timely contribution for use only in the instruction of under-graduate student nurses, it is impossible to review and digest its contents without emphasizing other uses to which it may be put. For example, the title might very well have been "Radiology for Nurses, Medical Students, and Laboratory Technicians"—such is a truer index of its contents than simply "Radiology for Nurses." Of course, such a name sounds awkward, but, nevertheless, this contribution deals briefly and yet sufficiently with the fundamentals of physics, biology, and roentgen clinical medicine as contacted by nurses in hospitals, clinics, or even in private diagnostic laboratories, where it is the desire of the radiologist to give a radiological consultation as well as a radiological description.

In the way of criticism, one might ask if Professor Sante is not attempting to give too much to student nurses in the time usually allotted to the teaching of roentgenology in the average hospital. Such a query should be answered in the negative. Undoubtedly the book was written primarily to instruct novices who are introduced for the first time to William Conrad Roentgen, as the father of a new medical science by virtue of his discovery of x-ray. Consequently the Preface and Chapter 1, which relate the fascinating beginning of a new medical science shrouded in mystery and designated the unknown "X," have a stimulating beginning verging on entertainment. From this he hurries quickly into the instructive field which leaves one with the feeling that he has given much but that there still remains much, much more to be said, if only time would permit.

Professor Sante has divided the book into a Preface; Chapter 1, Physics of X-ray; Chapter 2, Bones and Joints; Chapter 3, Chest; Chapter 4, the Gastro-Intestinal Tract; Chapter 5, the Gallbladder; Chapter 6, the Urinary Tract; Chapter 7, Special Procedures; and Chapter 8, Radiotherapy. From a practical standpoint he emphasizes many "pitfalls" which may be avoided during various examinations; for example, the proper preparation of the patient preliminary to a urinary tract examination is important if diagnostic films are to result. Another example, the preparation of new rubber tubes prior to the use in intravenous injections or gallbladder examinations, is of the greatest importance and undoubtedly such procedures, as outlined, will save many from medical calamities. (I have observed tragic calamities from improperly cleaned and sterilized rubber tubes in intravenous technique.)

Under Chapter 7, on special procedure, Professor Sante takes up first artificial pneumo-peritoneum, emphasizing the preparation of the patient and the method of injecting air into an abdominal cavity.

Then, a paragraph is devoted to Encephalography and two paragraphs to Ventriculography. He touches briefly upon air injections for joints and devotes a portion of the Chapter to the use of iodized oil as used in chests, sinuses and in fistulous tracts.

Throughout the publication he outlines demonstrations for nurses which, if carried out, can't help but be most instructive. Within a few years radiologists may expect to find the recent graduate nurse thoroughly acquainted with the routine procedure in the preparation of the patient for various x-ray examinations. Today, it is surprising to find many nurses and even some physicians who are unable to instruct patients regarding proper preparation for many of the simplest x-ray examinations.

Professor Sante concludes with remarks on X-ray and Radium Therapy.

It is my wish that Professor Sante's contribution finds a wide distribution in the instruction of nurses and technicians. His efforts in elevating a subject which, in the past, has been so neglected, to a new standard which it so richly deserves, is an expression of idealism.

Dr. C. K. Hasley, Z, Detroit, Mich.

HISTORIAN ASKS COOPERATION

The following appeal is addressed to all Phi Rhos by Dr. Jonathan Forman, Grand Historian: "It is the policy of Phi Rho Sigma to build up a library containing all the writings of its members . . . negotiations are under way for a permanent depository to be established in one of the larger medical libraries. You are requested to send reprints of your papers and we shall acknowledge your contributions in the columns of the JOURNAL. In the case of books, I shall undertake to have the works reviewed by a qualified member of our Fraternity. After being reviewed, the book will also be placed in the library of Phi Rho Sigma. Your cooperation in making this effort complete will be appreciated."

GOOD SAMARITAN

Dr. A. C. Morgan, ΛΦ, of Philadelphia, submits this "New York Novelette," gleaned from his newspaper reading:

"Among the local rich is a man who collects fraternal pins . . . Over 200 hockshops have his name and address. They've been instructed to bring him any pawned fraternity pins . . . He buys them if he likes them . . . But the Big Idea is this: The pawnshop dealers are told to be on the lookout for a certain fraternity pin, and they are told that when a fellow presents such an emblem the pawner is to get the person's name and address . . . When the fraternity pin of such a person is brought to the wealthy collector he returns it anonymously to the former . . . Attached is a $100 bill . . . The reason: He doesn't want any fraternity member of his to be that hard up—to part with his emblem . . . Orchids to him, whoever he is." (If some informed person will confide to us the name of the fraternity in question, we can arrange to lose large numbers of pins on a percentage basis.)

There is no greater cause of melancholy than idleness; "no better cure than busyness," as Rhasis holds.

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of Medicine) in 1920. He thanks Carson Merritt for his affiliation with Phi Rho Sigma in 1916. His consuming interest in Pathology began during his student days and continued during his years of service as Resident in Pathology in Harper Hospital, Detroit, (1920), Resident in Pathology at Receiving Hospital (1921), and as Pathologist to Grace Hospital (1921 to the present time). He is also consulting Pathologist to Parkside Hospital and Assistant Professor of Pathology at Wayne University College of Medicine. In the field of politics, Dr. Owen regards himself as a "conservative rugged individualist—tempered by the Sermon on the Mount."

Everitt George Dunne Murray, M.A. Cantab., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.)

Professor Murray, of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunity, McGill University and Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, began life in Johannesburg, South Africa, on July 21, 1890. He received his University and Medical School training at Cambridge University (Christ's College) and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England. In 1919 he was appointed Senior Demonstrator in Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He then went to Cambridge as Fellow of Christ's College (1923-1930), Cambridge Lecturer in Pathology (1926-1930), and as Cambridge Director of Medical Studies, Christ's College.

Like most of his confreres in the Canadian and English medical schools Professor Murray had rich experiences during the World War. He was a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps; on the Research Staff of the War Office Central Cerebro-Spinal Fever Laboratory, 1915-1916; detailed for special duty on dysentery to Mesopotamia, 1916; on the Staff of the War Office Vaccine Department, 1917-1919; a member of the War Office Committee on Dysentery, 1918; he received the decoration of O.B.E. (Military Division).

From 1920 to 1926, Professor Murray was a Research Bacteriologist of the Medical Research Council. He was a member of the committee of Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, Society of American Bacteriologists.

Professor Murray is now Professor of Bacteriology and Immunity, McGill University; Bacteriologist-in-Chief to the Royal Victoria Hospital; Member of the Medical Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital; and Consulting Bacteriologist to the Children's Hospital and the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal.

Harry L. Reinhart, M.D.

Harry is a Kentuckian. He was born in Stanford, Kentucky, on June 9, 1895. For years Harry debated between a career in music or in medicine. So he did both. From 1914 to 1916 he attended the Cincinnati College of Music, where he studied piano, pipe organ, and dramatic art. Unable to relinquish the desire to study medicine, he began his premedical studies at Ohio State University in 1916. The World War soon interrupted his plans. He enlisted as a private in the Army Medical Corps in 1917. After many months of service with several divisions along the western front in France, he went into Germany with the 32nd Division of the Army of Occupation. The war over, he renewed his premedical studies at O.S.U. and received an A.B. degree in 1922. His interest in pathology was aroused during his medical student days; during 1923 and 1924 he was a Student Assistant in Pathology. He received his Doctorate in Medicine at O.S.U. in 1924.

Then came three years of service in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy, during which time he devoted himself largely to work in pathology. After a cruise on the U.S.S. Colorado (1926-1927) he returned to his alma mater to accept an appointment as Instructor in Pathology. He was advanced through successive grades until he received the appointments of Assistant Professor of Pathology (1930), Pathologist to the University Hospital (1933), and Pathologist to the Grant Hospital (1934).

Harry Reinhart is a loyal Phi Rho. He is a staunch supporter of Omega Chapter. Omega is proud of his accomplishments as a teacher and researcher.

Edward M. Butt, M.D.

Ed Butt's career as a teacher and researcher began in 1926, when he was appointed Assistant in Instruction and Research in the Department of Pharmacology at Stanford University. In 1928, he shifted his interests to Pathology and this has been his chief interest ever since. After two years as Assistant and later as Instructor in Pathology at Stanford, he accepted the appointment as Instructor in Pathology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine at Los Angeles. The next year he was advanced to Assistant Professor. He is Associate Pathologist of the Santa Fe Coast Lines Hospital and Visiting Pathologist to the Los Angeles County Hospital. More than a dozen publications in medical literature bear his name. In collaboration with Frater Paul Hanzlik he carried out important studies in anaphylactic shock and on the prevention of toxin poisoning with colloidal dyes, indicating a new principle for chemotherapy.

Horst Oertel, M.D.

Few names mean more than that of Horst Oertel in the fields of medical teaching and research. Dr. Oertel was born in Oberlossnitz, Saxony, January 25, 1873. After receiving his Doctorate in Medicine at Yale in 1894, he concentrated for four years upon postgraduate study of pathology in Leipzig, Wurzburg and Berlin. From 1899 to 1903 he was Instructor in Clinical Pathology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City; he was Pathologist to the City Hospital, New York, and Director of the Strecker Memorial Laboratory from 1903 to 1907; Director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, City Hospital, 1907 to 1913.

In 1914, Dr. Oertel transferred the scene of his endeavors to Canada. He was appointed Associate Professor of Pathology at McGill University in that year. In 1919, he became the Strathcona Professor of Pathology and Director of the Pathologic Institute. He is also Pathologist-in-Chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

As an inspiring teacher and as an ardent researcher he has had a strong and wholesome influence upon medical progress in the United States and Canada. His contributions to the literature of medicine are encyclopedic. His studies include such varied subjects as: excretion of organic phosphates in urine; multilocular echinococcus disease; leukemia of the skin; primary carcinoma of the liver; histogenesis of cancer; epithelial proliferation in Bright's disease; nephritis and the pan-

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CLASSIFIED ADS

Information Wanted: Dr. Benjamin H. Frayser, XΓ, XE '09, is anxious to secure data regarding the first medical fraternity, the Kappa Lambda Society, which was founded at Transylvania University about 1803. Will any brother who has any information regarding the chapter roll, insignia, ritual, minutes of meetings, etc., of this society kindly communicate with Dr. Frayser at the United States Veterans Administration Facility, Lexington, Kentucky?

LOST: Dr. George M. Doran, of Los Angeles, California, has lost his Phi Rho Sigma badge, Theta Chapter, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Should any member encounter or hear of such a lost badge, he can communicate with Dr. Doran at the Non-Surgical Clinic, 100 South Larchmont Boulevard, in Los Angeles.

Situation: An exceptional service in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat is offered in a hospital in the mid-west. The service begins January and July first. The eye work is especially fine. No salary but full maintenance. Recognized by the College of Surgeons and American Medical Association for special training. For details, write the Central Office.

LOCATION OPEN: There is an exceptional opportunity for a well trained ophthalmologist in a town in northern Ohio, population 41,000. For further details write the Central Office.

OPENINGS—Position as Pathologist to grade "A" hospital, salary approximately $5,000. Assistant residency in Urology in a university hospital. Communicate with Dr. Jonathan Forman, 956 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Dr. Henry B. Lemere, I '98, is now at 9615 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, California.

Harry C. Fulton has moved from the Fulton Building to 247 North Duke Street in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Charles Bunch, XΔ, is now located at 2214 East Seventh Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

M. A. Mack is now located in Crete, Nebraska, having moved from Piedmont, Missouri.

WITH THE ALUMNI
HERE . . THERE and EVERYWHERE

Dr. Fenton Russell, X, has opened an office for general practice at 3919 Perrysville Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

An article entitled, "The Present State of Individual Preventive Medicine," by Dr. A. A. Hall, , of Columbus, Ohio, appeared in the Ohio State Medical Journal for February, 1935.

Dr. Frederick C. Tice, B, Director of the Cook County Graduate School of Medicine and noted medical writer, was given a testimonial banquet by his fellow practitioners at the Palmer House, Chicago, on March 23rd. Over 1200 persons were in attendance.

Dr. Earl B. McKinley, Z, dean of the school of medicine, George Washington University, presented a paper on "Methods of Immunization Against Poliomyelitis" at the Third Annual Graduate Clinic of George Washington University on February 23.

Dr. Joseph V. Misset, ΛΦ, was married recently to Miss Ellen E. Barrett of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. John A. McGlynn, ΛΦ, Associate Professor of Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, recently addressed the Barton Cook Hirst Obstetrical Society, his topic being "Meddlesome Midwifery."

Dr. H. H. Summerlia, XΔ, was married to Miss Mary J. Taylor, of Wilmington, North Carolina, on March 23, 1935, at Wilmington.

Dr. Carlos I. Reed, Ω, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, and Doctors M. L. Hathaway and H. C. Struck, of the same school, reported successful treatment of seven cases of arthritis with Vitamin D at the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, held in Detroit, Michigan, April 13, 1935. Dr. Reed is the author of a frank, well-written defense of animal experimentation which was printed in the Illinois Medical Journal of February, 1935.

Among the speakers and clinicians who took part in the nineteenth annual clinical session of the American College of Physicians held in Philadelphia, April 29 to May 3, 1935, were the following members of Phi Rho Sigma: Dr. J. B. Collip, of Montreal, Quebec; Dr. John Coppolino, P, Dr. Joseph C. Doane, ΛΦ, Dr. Thomas Klein, ΛΦ, Dr. Pascal F. Lucchesi, P, and Dr. Robert F. Ridpath, ΛΦ, all of Philadelphia; Dr. B. R. Kirklin, Π, of Rochester, Minnesota; and Dr. Francis M. Pottenger, Δ, of Monrovia, California.

Dr. Irving S. Cutter, I, dean of the Northwestern University medical school, addressed a joint meeting of the Wayne County (Michigan) Medical Society and the Detroit Woman's Auxiliary on the topic, "Contemporary Medicine," April 8, 1935.

Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, A, has been elected president of the section on pediatrics of the Pan-American Medical Association.

Dr. Alfred W. Adson, ΘT, spoke on malignant hypertension before the New York Academy of Medicine, March 5, and addressed the Rochester (New York) Academy of Medicine on intra-spinal tumors, March 7, 1935.

Register at ΦPΣ booth, A.M.A. meeting, Atlantic City, June 10-14.

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creas; degeneration and senescence; relation of age period to disease.

Howard Henry Permar, M.D.

Dr. Permar is a product of Pittsburgh. He was born in that city on the 27th of August, 1889. After graduation from the School of Medicine of the University of Pittsburgh in 1912 he interned at the Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh. During the following two years he was House Pathologist at the Mercy Hospital. During 1915-1916 he was the House Pathologist at the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital. His first teaching position was as Demonstrator of Pathology in the University of Pittsburgh (1913-1916); then, successively, he became Instructor in Pathology (1916), Assistant Professor (1920), and Associate Professor (1922). During the World War Dr. Permar was Captain and Major in the Army Medical Corps. He was in charge of the laboratory services at Base Hospital 27 on foreign service from 1917 to 1919. Since 1917, Dr. Permar has been Pathologist to the Pittsburgh Skin and Cancer Foundation. He has been Director of Laboratories at the Mercy Hospital since 1924. In addition to his administrative and teaching duties, Dr. Permar has done outstanding research work. His fundamental studies on mononuclear phagocytes and the experimental production of pneumonia are well known. He was one of the first to describe the pathology of the skin lesions and lung lesions of tularemia. At the present time he is concentrating his energies upon a study of the influence of quinine derivatives upon experimental pneumonia. His is a busy life, but like most busy men he finds time to indulge in activities not directly connected with his work. One of these interests is Chi Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma.

Everett L. Bishop, M.D.

Everett Bishop is a loyal Georgian. Born in Savannah, Georgia, on October 28, 1892, he was educated in the public schools of Savannah, graduated from Davidson College in the Class of 1912, and received his M.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1916. Then followed a period of internship in the Oglethorpe Sanatorium in Savannah.

During the World War he served as a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Immediately after the War he did postgraduate work with Dr. James Ewing at Cornell Medical College and at Memorial Hospital, New York City, during which time he was Instructor in Pathology at Cornell Medical College and Pathologist to the Harlem Hospital. In March, 1925, he was appointed Director of Laboratories at the Steiner Cancer Clinic, Atlanta, Georgia, which position he has filled with distinction since that time.

He is a member of the Committee on Bone Sarcoma of the American College of Surgeons and he is a Consultant of the Tumor Committee of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Recently he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Commander of the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve for special service dealing with cancer problems. He is the Consulting Pathologist to Emory University Hospital, Piedmont Hospital, Egleston Memorial Hospital, Scottish Rite Hospital, and the United States Veterans Hospital at Atlanta.

He is a member of many Scientific Societies and has made notable contributions to the literature on cancer research. He has two sons and one daughter. The oldest son is now a premedical student at Emory University.

Lucien Y. Dyrenforth, M.D.

Pathologist and Director of Laboratories in St. Luke's and Riverside Hospitals, Jacksonville, Florida, Dr. Lucien Dyrenforth has moulded a career far different from that of his corporation-lawyer father. Born in Evanston, Illinois, on May 13, 1894, he went from the public schools of suburban Chicago to a military academy; won a B.S. degree and, later, a Ch.E. at the University of Florida, an M.D. at Emory University, and an M.S. in Pathology at Illinois; interned in Atlanta, Georgia and taught at Northwestern; served as Chief Musician with the 124th U.S. Infantry in the War; and was married in 1920, now being t' father of two children. He is Associate in Pathology in the St. Vincent's, Duval County, and Brewster Hospitals, and includes among his numerous social and professional affiliations memberships in the A.M.A.; his regional state, and county medical associations; the American Society of Clinical Pathologists; the American Museum of Natural History; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

C. M. Hyland, M.D.

Dr. Hyland has been Pathologist and Director of Laboratories in Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, since 1928. A graduate of Creighton Medical College with the class of 1916, he interned at Creighton Memorial and St. Joseph's Hospitals in Omaha, Nebraska, from 1916 to 1917;

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• CHAPTER ETERNAL •

Dr. Harry A. Sifton

The following comment on the death of Harry A. Sifton, of Omicron Chapter, was sent to the JOURNAL by an associate, Dr. Carl W. Eberbach, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

"Harry A. Sifton, Milwaukee, died on February 27, 1935 after a short illness at Phoenix, Arizona, where he had been spending his vacation. In his passing, we have lost a good citizen and a great surgeon.

"Dr. Sifton was born in London, Ontario in 1867, where he spent his early youth. In 1886, at the age of 19, he graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School. After six years of practice in Suttons Bay, Michigan, he moved to Milwaukee where he began his career as a surgeon.

"During the 40 years of his active practice, he had the good fortune to live through the most important years in the development of modern surgery. At the time of his graduation from the Medical School, the sterilizer first came into use at Massachusetts General Hospital. In the early years of his practice, Lister's teaching of antiseptic surgery had not been generally accepted. Dr. Sifton was among the first surgeons in Wisconsin to operate upon the thyroid gland. He operated upon the stomach and gall bladder with a technic not unlike that used at the present time, before the experience of other men appeared in medical literature.

"In his early years in the practice of surgery, Dr. Sifton was a profound student of anatomy and surgical pathology. Throughout his years of practice, he maintained a keen interest in surgical progress. Even in his later years, backed by a wealth of experience, he was always open-minded and ready to accept new thoughts if they seemed reasonable. His surgical skill and judgment were unsurpassed, and he was eminently endowed with good common sense, being always progressive but never swayed by enthusiasts beyond the realms of reason.

"His chief characteristics were extreme modesty, indefatigable industry, and honesty. He was fearless in his thought and expression, and never hesitated to say what he believed to be true regardless of consequences. These characteristics not only qualified him as a great physician, but made him an exceedingly valuable asset to Milwaukee Hospital as Chief of Staff for 20 years.

"Dr. Sifton was a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee Surgical Society, which he founded, the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Wisconsin State Medical Society."

Iota Chapter has informed the JOURNAL of the deaths of two of its alumni: Dr. A. F. Jonas, '01, and Dr. W. P. Bridges, '03.

Dr. Granville MacGowan, Δ, of Los Angeles, died on January 31, 1935. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1879, Dr. MacGowan was past president of the California Medical Association and of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He was a member of the latter orzanization for 49 years, serving on its Board of Trustees for eight years—four of them as chairman.

Dr. Archibald N. Dawson, K, died at his home in Lakewood, Ohio, on December 20, 1934, after having suffered from a tumor of the brain. Dr. Dawson was a graduate of the Western Reserve University Medical School in the class of 1908 and was 52 years of age at the time of his death.

Dr. William J. Bauer, of Mu Chapter, died on February 8 after a long illness in the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana. Thirty-nine years of age, Dr. Bauer was resident physician at the Hospital, having joined its staff in December, 1933, when he was made assistant resident physician, after his graduation in that year from the University of Iowa School of Medicine.

Clarence B. Wean, charter member of Kappa Chapter, died in Cherry Valley, Ohio, on October 14, 1934, of angina pectoris. Dr. Wean retired from active practice about five years ago because of ill health.

Karl E. Ochs, died of an acute heart attack at his home in Cleveland, February 5, 1935. He was a charter member of Kappa Chapter and was always interested in fraternity and chapter activities. He rarely missed a dinner or smoker until recent years when he had to be careful because of ill health.

Dr. Edwin L. Nichols, XΔ, died March 4, 1935 at the Rex Hospital in Raleigh, North Carolina, from septicemia resulting from a nasal operation. Dr. Nichols was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in June, 1934, and, at the time of his death, was serving his internship at the Rex Hospital.

Stacy B. Hall, a charter member of Iota Chapter, died February 17, 1935, at Fort Miley Hospital, San Francisco.

William C. Bennett, O, died January 31, 1935.

Hillis T. Brown, A, died of bronchial pneumonia at his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 19, 1935. He was a graduate of Northwestern University dental and medical schools and taught anatomy in the dental school for sixteen years. He is survived by his wife and three children.

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served with the Army as Chief of Laboratory Service in General Hospital 31, 1918-1919; and became Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene at Creighton in 1921, remaining there until 1923, when he became Resident in Pathology in the Cleveland City Hospital. From 1924 to 1928 Dr. Hyland held a position similar to his present one at Mount Carmel Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Robert H. McClellan, M.D.

An initiate of Chi Chapter in 1916, Dr. McClellan made his bow to the world in Irwin, Pennsylvania on March 4, 1892. He won his A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in 1914 and until 1919 studied medicine at the University of Pittsburgh, where he secured an M.D. His internship was served from 1919-1920 and a residency in Pathology from 1920 to 1921 at St. Francis Hospital in Pittsburgh. He was married in 1920 and a year later became Assistant in Pathology in the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, remaining there until 1923 when he joined the staff of McKeesport Hospital as Pathologist, serving in that capacity and as Bacteriologist for the City of McKeesport until 1930. Since then, he has been Director of Laboratory at St. Margaret Memorial Hospital in Pittsburgh. Dr. McClellan holds memberships in the Allegheny County and Pennsylvania medical societies, the A.M.A., and the Clinical Pathological Society of Pittsburgh, and is the author of 14 medical publications written between 1923 and 1935.

Ernest B. Hanan, M.D.

Upon leaving junior college in 1920, Dr. Hanan entered the University of Missouri, where he won an A.B. and studied medicine for two years. He transferred to the University of Buffalo in the Fall of 1923, received an M.A. degree in 1925, and became an M.D. in 1928. While at Missouri, he was student assistant in the State Public Health Laboratory and Department of Bacteriology, and Research Assistant in the Department of Physiology of the Medical School. At Buffalo University, Dr. Hanan was Associate Instructor in the Department of Anatomy from 1923 to 1931; was made Instructor in Pharmacology and Therapeutics in 1929; became Assistant Professor of Anatomy in 1931; and, in September, 1934, was made Associate Professor of Hygiene and Public Health. From 1928 to 1930 he was Associate Director of Pathology and Bacteriology in Buffalo City Hospital and, since July, 1930, has been Director of Laboratories at the Hospital as well as Unofficial Educational Director of the Three-Year Continuation Course for Interns under the auspices of the Medical School of the University of Buffalo. The author of eight publications written 1927, Dr. Hanan is a member of the American Association of Public Health and of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories, as well as of several scientific and medical associations.

Granville A. Bennett, M.D.

Faculty Instructor of Pathology in the Harvard Medical School and Pathologist

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at Robert Brock Brigham Hospital in Boston, Dr. Bennett won his M.D. at the University of Iowa in 1925, having received a B.S. in 1923. He was an interne in surgery at the Iowa State University Hospital from 1925 to 1926, and Clinical Assistant in Pathololgical Bacteriology and Surgery until 1927, when he became Resident Pathologist at the Brigham Hospital and Instructor of Pathology at Harvard. Dr. Bennett is a member of the Boston Pathological Society, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Frank P. Hunter, B.S., M.D.

Upon graduating from the University of Michigan in 1915, Dr. Hunter spent one year as an interne and another in general practice, after which he took special laboratory training at Michigan and in Philadelphia and Baltimore. During the War, he served one year in the headquarters laboratory at Dijon, France, and since 1920 has been engaged exclusively in chemical laboratory work. He has been Pathologist in Charge of Laboratories in St. Elizabeth and Home Hospitals, Lafayette, Indiana, and maintains one of the four laboratories in Indiana which are accredited by the A.M.A. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Hollis N. Allen, M.D.

Born in Dunlap, Illinois, on March 20, 1900, Dr. Hollis Allen spent two years at Bradley Polytechnic Institute and entered the medical school of St. Louis University in 1920, receiving a B.S. degree in 1922, an M.D. in 1926, and an M.S. in 1927, and serving as Fellow in the Department of Pathology in 1923 and as Assistant from 1924 to 1926. He has been Director of the Clinical Pathological Laboratory in St. Louis since 1928; Pathologist at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Granite City, Illinois since the same year; Acting Pathologist at St. Johns Hospital since 1932; and Pathologist at the Christian Welfare Hospital in E. St. Louis, Illinois, since 1929, and at the St. Louis County Hospital from 1931 to 1933. Married in 1924, he is the father of three children.

T. C. Moss, M.D.

Among the younger members of the pathology group is Dr. T. C. Moss, Clinical Pathologist at the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. Born on December 12, 1905, in Rives, Tennessee, he received his premedical and medical training in his state university, winning his B.S. in medicine in 1927 and an M.D. two years later. His internship was served at the Memphis General Hospital from January, 1929 to June, 1930, and he continued at the same institution as assistant resident and as resident pathologist until July, 1932, when he joined the faculty of the medical school of the University of Tennessee as Instructor in Pathology, a position he held for one year.

M. T. Moorhead, M.D.

Dr. Moorehead, Medical Officer in Charge of X-ray and Clinical Laboratories at the new, modern Veterans' Hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, received his M.D. from Western Reserve University in 1923, having been awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1918, and served his internship in the So. Pacific General Hospital, San Francisco, in 1924. He continued his medical studies and took training in General Surgery at the University of California in 1925. Dr. Moorehead has been associated with the Veterans' Administration since October, 1924 and has been located, successively, in San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; Portland, Oregon; Kansas City; and Tuscaloosa. He began to specialize in X-ray and Pathology in January, 1930, and in 1934 was recognized by the A.M.A. as a qualified specialist in Pathology and Clinical Laboratory Pathology. In the same year the University of Alabama appointed him Associate in Pathology. Since 1928, Dr. Moorehead has had published six articles on various medical subjects.

B. Carl Russum, M.D.

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Creighton University school of medicine, Dr. Russum is also associated as Attending Pathologist with St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska; the Douglas County Hospital; and St. Catherine's Hospital, having been with the former two since 1922 and with the latter institution since 1934. Born in Topeka, Kansas on January 6, 1892, he took his A.B. in 1912 and his M.D. in 1916 at Creighton University, and spent his internship at King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. From 1917 to 1919 he served his country as Lieutenant and Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and, beginning in 1925, he served for ten years in the Major Reserve Corps. In 1920-1921 he was Resident Pathologist at St. Joseph's Hospital in Omaha, and from 1922 to 1924 Instructor in Pathology at his alma mater, where he became a full professor in 1924. Nine scientific and medical societies, including the American Public Health Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, claim him as member.

Patrick James Kennedy, M.D.

This name so suggestive of the Emerald Isle is possessed by an Instructor in Pathology at Jefferson Medical College, where he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1930, four years after Holy Cross College, of Worcester, Massachusetts, made him a Bachelor of Arts. Licenced in 1931 by the National Board Diplomate and the State of Pennsylvania, Dr. Kennedy is, in addition to his faculty position at Jefferson, Assistant Deputy Pathologist at Philadelphia General Hospital, Clinical Pathologist at Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital, and Assistant Pathologist at Wills Eye Hospital. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and is the author of two papers published in the *Archives of Pathology* and one printed in the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*.

Alan Richards Moritz, M.D.

Another of the Fraternity's educator members, Dr. Moritz has been Associate Professor of Pathology at Western Reserve University since 1932. He was was born in Hastings, Nebraska in 1899; enlisted in the regular army in 1917 and was transferred to the S.A.T.C. in October of that year; returned to his studies after the War and received B.S., M.A., and M.D. degrees from the University of Nebraska in 1920, 1921, and 1923, respectively; served a rotating internship at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1924 to 1925; and took up his labors as a teacher with a Hanna Research Fellowship in Western Reserve University, 1925-1926. The following year he spent as Instructor in Pathology and then served as Volunteer Assistant in the Hospital of the City of Vienna from 1927 to 1928. A residency in pathology at Lakeside Hospital occupied his attentions from 1929 to 1930, and in the latter year he was made Pathologist in Charge in the University Hospitals. Dr. Moritz has published 36 papers dealing with experimental and morphological studies in various medical journals. Married in 1928, he is the father of three children.

Hamblen C. Eaton, M.D.

Dr. Eaton, a resident of Warren, Pennsylvania, was born on the first of March, 1901. In 1922, he received a B.S. degree from Allegheny College and, four years later, an M.D. from Western Reserve University. He interned at Allegheny General Hospital for a year following graduation and joined the staff of the Warren State Hospital as Assistant Physician in 1927. From 1930 to 1934 he served as Pathologist and in the latter year became Pathologist-Clinical Director. He has been secretary of the Warren County Medical Society since 1929 and is a member of the American Psychiatric Association.

Everett L. Bishop, M.D.

Born in Savannah, Georgia, on October 28, 1892, Dr. Bishop attended Davidson College with the class of 1912 and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1916. He served an internship in the Oglethorpe Sanatarium in Savannah. During the War he served as Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and, later, did post-graduate study at Cornell Medical College and the Memorial Hospital, New York City, during which time he was Instructor in Pathology at Cornell Medical College and Pathologist to Harlem Hospital, New York City. In March, 1925, he was appointed Director of Laboratories at Steiner Cancer Clinic, Atlanta, Georgia, which position he has held since that time. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and six other medical organizations. He was recently appointed Lieutenant-Commander in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve on special service. He is Consulting Pathologist to Emory University Hospital; Piedmont Hospital; Egleston Memorial Hospital; Scottish Rite Hospital; and United States Veterans Hospital 48, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Bishop has written a number of articles on various phases of cancer and allied subjects. He is married and has three children.